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5T. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House, Ebbitt House and Willard's Hotel.

Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue.

Even British papers have learned to aptoo good an American to win their favor.

Indianapolis is the only city in the United States that has furnished a President and a Vice President and from which both have been buried.

The great lesson of Benjamin Harrison's life is that the highest success comes from devotion to duty and following an enlightened conscience.

Andrew Carnegie's gifts of money, munificent and princely as they are, do not do bim as much honor as the sentiments expressed in his published letters.

No finer tributes have been paid to the memory of General Harrison than those by persons who were intimately associated with him as members of his Cabinet.

Recent dispatches from Terre Haute have an apologetic tone for the bloodthirsty tendencies of the community, on the groun that its passions have been aroused. So are those of savages sometimes, but laws ure made to restrain passions.

An exchange says there was no great erisis in General Harrison's administration, which may be true, but he told the Pritish Ministry that the Bering sea dispute must be disposed of without further delay, and he so told it that the government came to time.

It may be remarked that in all the excitement of partisan politics there was never a word of personal detraction of Benjamin Harrison. His character and life were above reproach. In this respect President McKinley is a worthy successor, and it seems to mark an improving tendency in our politics.

While General Harrison was President it was the delight of his detractors to represent him as wearing his grandfather's hat During the past week several of the newspapers which caricatured him as overcon by his grandfather's hat have declared that he was in every sense a greater man than is most illustrious ancestor.

General Harrison was the first advocate of nonpartisan control for the benevolent lican candidate for Governor in 1876 he declared on the stump that such institutions had no place in politics and should be taken out. When the measure for nonpartisan | the Union, and to which his allegiance nevcontrol was before the Legislature in 1895 | er wavered. His whole administration was | Life. be sustained the friends of the bill.

A distinguished citizen made a remark at the meeting at the Governor's office yes terday morning which shows that he laboring under a misapprehension as to the Grand Army burial service. It is no polsy or showy; on the contrary, it simple and quiet and religious-two short | . . Let us exalt patriotism and moderprayers, the depositing of three wreaths on the casket, and the sounding of "taps' of the service at the grave.

The ambitious young man who seeks renows in politics should remember that Benjamin Harrison always stood for purity in public affairs. He was not a demacogue. He never appealed to ignorance or prejudice. If he had not been the conscientious patriot in public affairs his rare abili ties would not have brought to him the respect of the civilized world and admiring regard of a State and Nation.

politics there was a strong bond of personal respect between Ex-Presidents Harrison and Cleveland. They possessed some traits in common, and though Harrison was Mr. Cleveland's expression regarding Gen. Harrison does him credit, and it is probable the latter would have made an equally trank statement had Mr. Cleveland passed way first.

It is said that when Congress meets next December an effort will be made to reseal the law passed in the last hours of the recent session appropriating \$5,000,000 for the St. Louis exposition on the ground that it was obtained under false pretenses. This charge is based on the fact that while the original movement was to commemorate the centennial of the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory in 1803 it is now proposed to postpone the exposition until 1905. The appropriation was extravagant and excessive, but it is not likely to be repealed on that ground.

Pneumonia, the disease which carried off to labor. By his largest donation he recog-General Harrison, was formerly known, nizes his obligation to the men whose labor in sympathy with the measure, which fixes hard work lifted the grandson to that and perhaps is now to most people, as and faithfulness enabled him to carry into ligher penalties than in the case of simlung fever, being due to acute inflamma- operation the plans which gave his comtion of the lungs. It is a very common dis- | pany the lead in the Iron industry. He has ease in cold and temperate climates, and recognized that the worn-out employe who a very dangerous one. Taking one genera- | has been sober and Lidustrious through tion with another it causes the death of years has the first claim upon the fortune salishury said he hoped he or the govern- from office to enter upon the most dis- Tickets can be purchased to-morrow and

more people than goes cholera. It has he has amassed. He might cause his name brought death to at least three of our Pres- | to be longer remembered and more fredents. George Washington got wet and was taken with a chill on Dec. 12, 1799, and died of pneumonia on the 1ith. President William Henry Harrison was taken with a chill on March 27, 1841, and died of pneumonia on April 4. Now the same disease By CARRIER-INDIANAPOLIS and SUBURBS. has claimed a third distinguished victim. Washington and Benjamin Harrison both dled in their sixty-eighth year.

HARRISON AS PRESIDENT.

To be President of the United States is the highest political honor that can come to any American. It follows, of course, that his election to that office was the greatest passage in the life of the distinguished citizen whose too early death the country is now mourning. Benjamin Harrison was an exceptional man in any circumstances, and to say that he was a great | President is simply to say that he was fully equal to the requirements of that powas called to fill. We have had Presidents We have never had a really vicious or unpatriotic President, but there have been incombents of the office whose ideas of san considerations. There was nothing of this in General Harrison's case. Elected largely on the record he had made as a Republican leader in Indiana, he at once and nonpartisan Presidents the country has ever had. For more than thirty years been known as one of the most popular and effective Republican speakers in the State, but from the moment of his inauguration he placed Americanism above partisanship and duty to country above duty to party. This may have lost him, and, in fact, did lose him some political friends of the selfpreciate Harrison. While President he was of a "pull" as the chief end of politics, but it is grossly untrue. He did not carry his on a modern stem; learned in the law, selfquarters and will enhance his place in history. The salient features and dominant characteristics of his administration as President were his thorough patriotism, into what he deemed the highest standard of civic duty. This rule of conduct was applied in foreign as well as in domestic afno favors and would concede no privileges. He was for America and Americans, and, while conceding all that foreign powers. national law, he would yield nothing more. He was for America against the world. tory. Conservative by nature and as far as possible removed from the spirit of jingoism, he was quick to resent an insult to the American flag or uniform. He had no chance to mobilize the army and navy in defense of American rights, but he would have done so very quickly had occasion required. In 1891, when a mob in Valparaiso attacked a party of American sailors, killing one and wounding several others, he was quick to see that it was more than an individual affair. "So far as I have yet been able to learn," he said in a message to Congress, "no other explanation of this bloody work has been suggested than that it had its origin in hostility to those men as sailors of the United States, wearing the uniform of their government." In another message, he said: "If the dignity, as well as the prestige and influence of the United States are not to be wholly sacrificed, we must protect those who, in foreign parts, display the flag or wear the colors of this

President Harrison established as high a standard of duty in domestic affairs as in foreign. He never sent a message to Congress that did not give evidence of this. His mind moved on a plane far above "peanut politics" or partisan advantages. It was fixed on results not dreamed of in political conventions. A Republican of Republicans, he cherished ideals not embodied in any platform. To him they were not visionary ideals, because he deemed all things possible of accomplishment through the party that had abolished slavery and preserved instinct with patriotic duty and political responsibility. No other President, except Lincoln, ever made conscience so prominent a factor in politics or placed patriotism so far above partisanship. In his inaugural message he said, addressing the people: "My promise is spoken; yours unspoken, but not the less real and solemn. ate our party contentions." This was the keynote of his administration and the dominating spirit of all his executive acts. He never made an appointment to office in which fitness was not the prime determining quality. A lawyer himself, he knew what kind of men should be on the bench, and he did not hesitate to appoint Democratic judges when he thought circumstances justified it. In this way he strengthened the federal judiciary and set an example worthy of lasting imitation. He never sent a message to Congress without, in addition to the usual recommendations, There is reason to believe that in spite of | urging some measure of civic or political reform conducive to good government. was thoroughly American. When he was defeated for re-election a leading London | will be especially invited to participate. paper said: "The Harrison regime has been far from agreeable to British interests." His thoughts and affections were not

government, against insult, brutality and

death, inflicted in resentment against their

government, and not for any fault of their

own." In this spirit he demanded and en-

forced the payment of a money indemnity

CARNEGIE'S GREATEST BENEFAC-

turned that way.

TION. The money which Mr. Carnegie has given to found libraries is money nobly expended, but his latest gift of \$4,000,000 to assist wornout and crippled employes far transcends all his previous charities in usefulness. It is philanthropy of the best sort. Libraries are desirable and most useful, but they can give no assistance to worn-out workers if they are in need of the necessaries of life. Mr. Carnegie has recognized that many soper and industrious men in the employ of his company have been unable to accumulate the means necessary to make them comfortable when they are no longer able

quently recalled by the establishment of libraries or the founding of a university to the first claim to the fortune which he has accumulated. He is the first successful manufacturer to set apart a large amount of money for the benefit of men of long and faithful service. It is hoped that other successful men will emulate his example.

The letter which Mr. Carnegie has written the managers of the Carnegie Company, who are intrusted with the dispensing of the bounty, contains the expression of an opinion that seems to be gaining force in some of the larger corporations-the opinion that success depends largely upon the efficiency and faithfulness of employes. "I make this first use of surplus wealth upon retiring from business as an acknowledgment of the deep debt which I owe to sition, as he was of every other that he the workmen who have contributed so of whom this could not be truthfully said. | declaration of Mr. Carnegie. If one of the results that are to come from large combinations of capital in manufacturing is a distribution of a part of the profits to the patriotism were narrow and biased, and support of aged or infirm employes of long whose performance of public duty was | service the so-called trust may be regarded more or less affected by personal or parti- | with some favor. Already the Pennsylvania and other railroad companies have recognized the principle which Mr. Carnegie boldly avows in his letter. Much, if not all, that is said in favor of socialism became one of the most distinctly national is idealism, but Mr. Carnegie has given an object lesson in practical socialism. Could it be generally adopted in large industries before his election as President he had the troubles between labor and capital, already dying out, would disappear forever.

Those who lay it as a charge against General Harrison that he was "coldblooded" advertise their own silliness. It is no virtue to be hot-blooded, but if the charge implies that General Harrison was seeking sort who regard the establishment | devoid of feeling or incapable of friendship casual acquaintances, but no man ever had tense Americanism and steadfast devotion sort of popularity that counts in politics, but those who really got close to him could testify that he was full of good feeling and warm-heartedness. The "cold-blooded" fairs. As to foreign governments he asked | charge was frequently brought against George Washington, who probably could resent an undue familiarity with as much freezing dignity as any man that ever lived, might justly claim under treaties or inter- | but it did not hurt his standing among

Chicago have decided after thorough ininfect books in the public library. "It is extremely improbable," they say in a report, "that disease germs should lodge between the leaves of a book and retain their vitality for any length of time under the ordinary circumstances of use of public library books." It is comforting to learn that there is some place where diseaseproducing bacteria do not lurk.

The name of Clement Studebaker has long been an honored one, and many Indianians will be glad to hear that he has just celebrated his fiftieth year as a manu facturer in a characteristic way at his home in South Bend. Though seventy years old he goes to his business as regularly as he did when he first began to build up one of the greatest of American industries.

FROM HITHER AND YON.

Not He.

He always called a spade a spade-Of his bluntness he made a show-Yet he never mentioned a shovel When the pavement was covered with snow, -Philadelphia Times.

His Interest at Heart.

Harper's Weekly. He-Darling, would you like a little supper She-Yes, dear, but remember now, I must insist for your sake that it doesn't cost more

"What Dreams May Come."

Bobbs-Old Titewadd is about dead from inomnia. Says he is afraid to go to sleep. Dobbs-Does he fear burglars? "No; but the last time he slept he dreamed

of giving away money." Something New.

"Oh, I suppose George sowed his wild oats before I married him, and made a fool of himself "What a delightfully new sensation it must

be to him." Wasted There.

been about 75 all this month.

TAXATION CONFERENCE.

Meet in Buffalo in May.

He-They say the temperature in Florida he

One Called by the Civic Federation to

NEW YORK, March 14.-The National Civic Federation, which has held a conference on "Our Fereign Policy," and on "The Trust Question," and recently organized a national joint committee on "conciliation and arbitration," to-day, from this city, issued a call for a national conference on taxation at Buffalo, for May 23 and 24. The Governors will be invited foreign point of view, his administration | to appoint delegates, and the various State tax commissioners and members of legislative committees that deal with taxation Among the questions to be considered it this conference are: "The Interstate Taxation of Quasi-public Corporations. "The Taxation of Personal Property and Mortgages," "The Separation of State and Local Revenues," "The Taxation of Farmers," "The Equitable Assessment of Real Property," "The Inheritance Tax," Taxation of Corporations," "The Franchise Tax," and "The Income Tax." Among the signers of the call are Jefferson Coolidge, George G. Crocker, Os car S. Strauss, W. F. King, Julian T. Vies, Charles S. Fairchild, J. Harsden Rhodes Larson Purdy, Elijah Kennedy, Mahlon Pitney, Foster M. Voorhees, James R. Gar-William Wirt Howe and George R

TO REPRESS INEBRIETY.

Bill Before the House of Lords That Is Aimed at Drunkards.

LONDON, March 14.-In the House of Lords to-day Lord Salisbury warmly supthe bill provides that habitual drunkenness | New York World. should be treated as persistent cruelty and entitle a wife to a divorce. The sale of quors to inebriates is forbidden. Lord

second reading.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Newspaper Estimates of His Character and Services.

Detroit Free Press. Apparently he had entered into the fullness of his powers, with a prospect of years of usefulness. He had shown a freedom from partisan bigotry that was as exceptional as it was unexpected. His virile Americanism, his conscientious devotion to principles and his exalted conception of the destiny of the Republic had asserted themselves more forcefully and more effectively than ever before. Beyond the suspicion of personal ambition or desire for private gain, General Harrison was achieving the greatly to my success," is the significant position of a national schoolmaster. He was giving his fellow-countrymen kindly instruction in the fundamental principles of republican government, and he was breathmission that needed somebody with, his prestige, his convictions and his unimpasioned faculties to give to it its rightful impressiveness. His death, in consequence, can be considered a deplorable loss, not to any faction or any party, but to the country as a whole which he served so conscientiously, so patriotically and so intelli-

Commanded Universal Respect.

Louisville Courier-Journal. ne discharged the functions of this great office according to his conscience and belief, very ably, though not always acceptably to the multitude-often offending his own party and sometimes offending the public-so that it was not until after his exit from power that people began to realize his true worth; his straightterward, solid and sagacious qualities as a leader and ruler of men, a wise, firm administrator of affairs. Calvinist through respecting; a soldier, indeed, like his grandfather, the old Indian fighter; like his faraway progenitor of Cromwell's army, but contemporary American; the leaven of urkanism crossed on good Virginia stock; Perialism-the malign forces by which in the Anglo-Saxon streaked with the Scotch-Irish, the best blood combine in the world, | stroyed. or out of its ages. Hence is it that he com manded universal respect, and that, even from his political adversaries, a certain neart-felt regret voes out to him on the occasion of his passing over to the other

A Splendid Example.

Cincinnati Commerciai Tribune.

Indefatigable in industry, pure in integrity, noble in ambition, Benjamin Harrison, as a boy and man, citizen, soldier, statesman, jurist, has set before American youth an example of manhood grounded in character, builded on principle, fur-Microscopical and chemical experts in nished in the earnest application of a Godgiven ability, fit to stir the depths of very American boy's heart to an earnest, strenuous, untiring emulation. He was a clean man who lived cleanly, a man of ability who lived ably, a man of convictions with the courage of those convictions, man of pure principles, who applied them assiduously to life and all that life brought in touch with him. So in industry and integrity and ability he built up his character; in that character was born his American citizenship in its highest degree. His death is loss to that citizenship in degree incalculable.

Made a High Standard.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

He made a standard for himself, and it was a high one. He was a positive character, respected and admired for his positiveness. His very strength of character, his uncompromising tenacity to the to his popularity, but eventually they led the people to a fine appreciation of his motive and his courage. His mental equipment, his mastery of public questions, and his devotion to American ideals made him one of the foremost men in the last decade of the nineteenth century. Those who feel the need at this time of strong men, and those who love loyalty to Republican institutions and high character in public life, will regret that so good a man, so strong a man, was not spared to serve his country in the first decade of the twentieth century.

A Man of Influence.

Philadelphia Inquirer. As for the great ability with which he which crowned his efforts. Nor has his notable achievement been confined within the period of his official career. Since his retirement to public life he has given further evidence of his great intellectual ability, and while for reasons of his own he chose to abstain from any considerable participation in the last presidential campaign, his speech delivered in New York in 1896 James D. Oliver, C. C. Foster, A. L. Mason, on the attack made by the Chicago plat- John L. Griffiths, H. B. Gates, Hon. Jesse of \$355,000, of hearly 2 per cent. The exports in 1900 were valued at \$37,596,415 and in 1899 at \$38,509,899. The imports from the linearity of the Supreme Court of that marriage system, and in 1899 at \$38,509,899. The imports from the linearity of the Supreme Court of the Linited States for the first eight months as approved of the Almighty, and proud toorm on the integrity of the Supreme Court | Overstreet, of the United States was one of the most noteworthy and influential of that year, generally, like other men, but I always trust and must have materially contributed to swell the Republican majority in the Empire State.

A Teacher and Statesman.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

He was a teacher in affairs, and he encussion without being either a party She-Isn't that aggravating? To think that apostate or a servile follower. He was . they should have temperature like that there skillful politician and profound statesman where it's so warm anyway that they don't He was the author of a number of great state papers and the framer of important and successful policies during his public life; and had the period of his presidency been marked with greater opportunities he would have gone into history as the mos accomplished chief executive in the last half century of the Republic. He had equipment for greater things than were possibie in his official term. He was a man to think deep and restrain passion in a great emergency. He would have been a safe and enduring leader when the times were out of joint.

His Services Were Needed. Chicago Record. The real breadth of the man was not party. The lesser lights of a party cling to it through all its deviations and get its original judgment and become its sages. Had Mr. Harrison been spared, his influence must have been a factor of increasing importance in leading the public to a sense will call forth the tributes inevitably due to an ex-President who has acquitted himself with honor, but the regret will be accentuated by the feeling that even in his position as a private citizen he might yet have performed a service of great value

and importance. His Integrity and Sincerity.

Chicago Tribune. There have been American public men Nature did not bestow on him the peculiar qualities which won for Clay and Blaine possessed in a higher degree than the emi- | sions they please. nent Indianian who died yesterday the great qualities of sincerity and integrity. They gained him the respect of the American people. With these were united mental abilities of a high order. Happy accidents may have contributed much towards making the grandfather President of the United States. Not accident but native ability and position.

A "Citizen-at-Large."

His four years at the White House were splendidly self-educational, and he retired

ment might succeed in passing the bill. tinguished part of his career. No ex-What was ordinarily called temperance President, Washington and Jefferson exgislation was diminishing the power of cepted, has performed such eminent, such blaining intoxicants. This class of legis- admirable public service. With a mind ation was directed against the persons and conscience broadened by experience guilty of intemperance, but it also affected he continued to take a conspicuous part the large body who were thereby restricted in public affairs, forming his views upon in their natural liberty by the desire of sound principles, free from partisan bias, egislators to deal with inebriates, which and uttering them with calmness, dignity seemed to be unjust. The bill passed its and epigrammatic clearness. He essayed with success the part of "citizen-at-large." And he won attention and admiration by his tact, his masterly combination of high principle with practical common sense."

One of the Greatest Americans.

Chicago Chronicle. General Benjamin Harrison was one of the greatest Americans of the latter part of the late century. He was conservative and an ideal patriot. He was among the first of our national orators. He had in a superior measure the sublime gift of common sense. He was an honest man in dishonesty even when his best friends were politically involved. His name will go into history as that of one of the best American Presidents, a patriot without guile and a statesman of unsullied fame.

Honored by His Countrymen.

Fittsburg Dispatch. General Harrison was not, as President, a conspicuously brilliant administrator, but he possessed in an eminent degree the qualing into his public speeches and writings ity of common sense. He was conservative. much of the spirit of the fathers. He had He was safe. In his public utterances this would be expected to attend the funeral become truly an "old man eloquent," with a quality deminated. He expressed, with of General Harrison, with their staffs. marvelous accuracy, the common sentiment of the people. He did not talk over | bin to the Governors of all the adjoining their heads nor appeal to their baser pas- States, to attend the funeral. sions, and for this reason he enjoyed the popular confidence and will be honored by the mass of his countrymen.

An Inspiration to Country Lovers. Chicago Times-Herald.

Unsullied in private life, untarnished public career, unswerving in loyalty to the higher ideals, brilliant lawyer and strong debater, graceful of speech and whole regiment will be on hand, but Col. captivating as an orator, a writer of the | Bowman is experiencing difficulty in reachpurest English, this soldier statesman and ing all commands in time for them to reach scholar leaves a name that first grow | the capital city at the hour designated. brighter as the Republic grows older-a name that is an inspiration to every lover of his country.

A Democratic Voice.

Philadelphia Record. Patriotic Americans of all parties will and through; yet the old Calvinism grafted carnestly hope that Benajmin Harirson residence to the Statehouse. may triumph over the physical ills that beset him. He is needed as a leader and standard bearer in the impending contest of a free people with militarism and imall ages free institutions have been de-

One of Few.

Philadelphia Telegraph Few of the men who have been chosen to the highest office in the gift of the country have shown greater fitness for that exalted position than General Harrison, and he holds a warm place in the hearts of all his

A Consummate Statesman.

Baltimore American. All must recognize him as one of those consummate statesmen whose duty it is to mold public opinion and lead men. As such he will be remembered by generations yet

THE FUNERAL.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) gart, Daniel M. Ransdell, H. S. New, Harry C. Adams, W. H. H. Miller, Judge Francis E. Baker, Judge John H. Baker, John H. career. His life was typically the life of | Holliday, Augustus L. Mason, H. J. Milligan, R. M. Smock, John B. Elam, William A. Woods, Judge D. W. Comstock, W. S. Fish, Thomas H. Spann, Judge L. J. Monks, Judge James B. Black, Smiley N. Chambers, Judge U. Z. Wiley, Judge Alexander Dowling, State Statistician B. F. Johnston, Lew Wallace, John W. Kern, Admiral George Brown, V. T. Malott, Chapin C. Foster, Judge J. V. Hadley, Judge W. D. Robinson, Judge James H. Jordan, Ivan N. Walker, Moses G. McLain, E. B. Martinpurpose, may not always have contributed | dale, State Treasurer Leopold Levy, Frank W. Morrison, Frank L. Jones, Charles Downing, Robert A. Brown, John P. Frenzel, Auditor of State W. H. Hart, Adjutant General James K. Gore, Attorney General William L. Taylor, W. H. Smith and Deputy Secretary of State R. T. Burrell.

> THE SUBCOMMITTEES. In addition to the general executive committee the following subcommittees have been appointed:

Executive Subcommittee-Mayor Thomas Taggart, chairman; H. S. New, Harry C. Adams, John W. Kern and Admiral Brown. Finance-Volney T. Malott, chairman; John P. Frenzel, M. B. Wilson, Bement Lyman and John E. McGettigan.

Decorations and Printing-A. A. Young, chairman; W. F. C. Golt and Ferd Mayer. Reception-E. B. Martindale, chairman; F. W. Morrison, J. E. McCullough, William L. Taylor, H. P. Wasson, W. R. McKeen, N. T. De Pauw, J. I. Irwin, John Perrin, W. D. Foulke, George W. Steele, Theodore Randall, Moses G. McLain, Maj. G. V. Menzies, Col. Charles Denby, R. S. Taylor, H. H. Hanna, Gen. Lew Wallace, R. P. De Hart, Judge Zollars, Clem Studebaker, Schuyler Colfax. Mott, W. H. Hickman, J. S. Dodge, A. O. Marsh, Defoe Skinner, Samuel M. Ralston, Samuel E. Morss, James Murdock, John E. Lamb, Gilbert Stormont, Parks M. Martin, Judge Willard New, Joseph H. Shea, R. W. Morris, H. S. New, R. O. Hawkins, E. H. Nebeker, Smiley N. Chambers, John S. Duncan, Jefferson Claypool, I. N. Waiker, James E. Watson, James A. Hemenway, Charles B. Landis, Mark E. Forkner, L. P. Newby, Fred J. Scholz, Albert Lieber, Ferdinand Winter, Edward Daniels, Fred E. Matson, John W. Lovett, N. W. Gilbert.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE.

Much Anxiety Among the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The fact that the funeral of General Harthe members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians are to celebrate the memory of among the members of that order.

P. H. McNelis, chairman of the committee on arrangements for the celebration Sunday, said yesterday that, inasmuch as the committee having in charge the funeral arrangements had evidently not considered the importance of the order's celebration. and if they persisted in holding the funeral at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon the A. O. H. parade would be called off, but if it could be arranged with the funeral committee to deviate from their original plans and allow the celebration to proceed it would please the members of the Hibernians greatly. "The Hibernians," he said, "have gone to the expense of hiring bands, printing, hiring carriages and other necessities which would in the total run up to nearly of the real needs of the Nation. His death \$300, and would be a loss if the funeral arrangements were not changed

The committee composed of the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians having in charge the arrangements for St. Patrick's day, at a meeting held at the Occidental Hotel last night, decided to postpone the celebration so as not to conflict with the funeral of General Harrison. None of the committee would state, however, just what had been agreed upon, saying that they would make a statement of their position after they had met with the various marwho have enjoyed popular affection in a shals of the parade to-night. P. H. Mcgreater degree than Benjamin Harrison | Nelis, chairman of the committee on arrangements, was as uncommunicative as the others. "The public," he said, "will have to be content with the statement that the devotion of their followers. On the | we intend to respect the memory of General other hand, no prominent American has Harrison, and they may draw any conclu-

LOW RATE AUTHORIZED.

All Railroads Will Sell Tickets at One Fare for Round Trip.

The local passenger association met yesterday afternoon at the Bates House and decided to make a special rate of one fare points within a radius of seventy-five miles from this city in order to give the people pects to the memory of General Harrison.

will be good returning from Indianapolis on Monday. It was expected that the Central Passenger Traffic Association would take similar action in order to extend the distance to be affected by the rates beyond the seventy-five miles.

Telegrams from Governors.

Governor Durbin last evening received the following telegrams from Governors in answer to invitations to attend the Harrisen funeral:

Governor Nash, of Ohio-"I will come and will let you know to-morrow who will come with me. Governor Beckham, of Kentucky-"Your mestage received. All of Kentucky's citizens deeply mourn the loss of the eminent statesman and patriot, General Harrison.'

To Care for Visitors.

The executive subcommittee, consisting of Mayor Taggart, chairman, H. S. New, every way and walk of life. He detested H. C. Adams, John W. Kern and Admiral Brown, met at 3 o'clock vesterday after- REASONS OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE noon, and in a general way discussed arrangements for taking care of visitors who may come to attend General Harrison's funeral. The committee will hold another meeting this morning.

> Telegram from Governor Yates. At the Governor's office, vesterday, a telegram was received from Governor to whether the Governors of other States An invitation was sent by Governor Dur-

Third Regiment's Plans.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WATERLOO, Ind., March 14.-Lieut. Col S. A. Bowman, of this city, in command of the Third Regiment, Indiana National to be in readiness to go to Indianapolis early Saturday morning. It is believed the

To Assist in Escort.

Every member of the Indianapolis bar is invited to meet at Room 1, Superior for the purpose of assisting in the escort of the body of General Harrison from his

Club Will Meet To-Day.

President Kirkwood, of the Marion Club, will call a meeting of the members to-day to arrange for the club to assist in escorting the body of General Harrison to the Statehouse to-morrow.

CUBANS NOT IN HASTE

MAY DELAY FINAL ACTION ON THE PLATT AMENDMENT.

Matter Discussed at Length Last Night by Delegates to the Consti-

tutional Convention.

HAVANA, March 14 .- General Wood and staff to-day accompanied the congressional the harbor and river committee, to Aguacate, to inspect a sugar estate. The Cuban delegates to the constitutional convention are eagerly seeking information from the American congressmen regarding the possibility of a reconsideration by Congress of the Platt amendment. A controversy in the local press over certain statements alleged to have been made by some of the congressmen has already begun, and La Patria, on strength of these allegations, strongly urges the delegates to refuse to accept the

Platt amendment, but to wait until a new Congress assembles. This evening the committee on the Platt amendment held a private session in the convention hall and discussed the amendment at great length. There was considerable diversity of opinion, and it was decided to hold another meeting to-morrow, when each member will submit a written opinion. The various written opinions will then be amalgamated in a final report to be made before the convention. The convention expects to finish its work on Saturday, but definite action by the convention

is not looked for within a week. Senor De Armas, who held the old Spanish contract to furnish municipal bonds to the value of \$15,000,000, has been appointed fiscal agent of the government in the proposed new issue. His claim for indemnity arising out of the right of "tonto" is left with the muncipality for settlement.

The Commerce of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 14.-The division has issued a statement of the commerce of Cuba for the first eight months of 1900, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. The total value of merchandise, gold and silver, imported during that period of last year is set down at \$48,308,801; for the same time in 1899 it was \$47,449,771. an increase of \$859,030, or nearly 2 per cent. | marriage. Born and reared in Utah, myof 1900 amounted in value to \$22,425,375, and for the same period of 1899 to \$25,070,238. As to exports, the United States received \$26,-945 112 worth of Cuban goods during the period stated of 1900 and \$32,717,306 worth during the same period of 1899.

General Miles En Route to Cuba. WASHINGTON, March 14.-Lieutenant General and Mrs. Miles and their son, Sherman Miles, Quartermaster General and of discord and disaster to all. Mrs. Ludington, Col. H. H. Whitney, artillery corps, aid-de-camp to General Miles; Col. Albert A. Pope, of Boston; Frank approve the bill now before me. Wiborg, of Cincinnati, and General Miles's secretary and orderly, left here for Cuba this evening. After spending about two days at Palm Beach, Fla., the party will embark at Miami for Havana. It is the purpose of General Miles and General udington to inspect the principal military posts in Cuba, but their itinerary will not be arranged until after their arrival in Havana. It is expected that the party will start back from Cuba the latter part of next week. It is stated at the War Department that General Miles's visit has no connection with the political affairs of Cuba

Cubans Not Excited.

WASHINGTON, March 14 .- Private adrices received here from high authority tle interest in the proceedings of the constitutional convention and also that it is not possible for any person at this moment to forecast knowingly the action of

TROUBLE IN RUSSIA.

Further Arrests of Students at Odessa -An Incident at Moscow.

LONDON, March 15 .- The Moscow correspondent of the Standard, in a communication, dated March 10, describes a wonderful arrests of students. A few students, he says, demonstrated around Pushkin's monument and sang an anarchistic travesty amendment to the Constitution. The Senof the "Hymn to Liberty." Gradually, an | ate will concur without debate. enormous crowd joined in the demonstration. The police and Cossacks easily dispersed the gathering, and there were no conflicts or arrests, continues the correspondent, "but the students are jubilant, for they consider that they have won a to-day committed suicide by taking morgreat triumph.

curred here on March 8," says the Odessa | ure." He left a lot of letters to various correspondent of the London Times. "Many relatives. Mobiley was claim agent for were arrested on a charge of defying the for the round trip to Indianapolis for all authorities. The lodgings of the ringleaders were searched by the police, who seized inflammatory documents, proving that the students here were acting in harmony with of Indiana an opportunity to pay their re- the students in Kieff and Kharkoff. This news has hitherto been suppressed by the

EVANS'S POLYGAMY BILL WILL NOT BECOME LAW IN UTAH.

Questionable Measure That Caused Much Discussion Vetoed by Gov-

MORMON'S TALK TO MORMONS

ernor Heber M. Wells.

STATED AT LENGTH IN A MESSAGE.

Bill Described as a Phantom That Invites a Deluge of Discord and Disaster to All.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah. March 14 .-Governor Wells has vetoed the Evans bill, relating to the making of complaints and commencing of prosecutions in criminal cases. Following is the full text of the veto message sent to the Senate to-night;

"I have the honor to return herewith. without approval, Senate bill No. 113, 'An act amending Section 4611 of the Revised Statutes of Utah, 1898, in relation to the Guard, has ordered the Third Regiment | making of complaints and commencing of prosecutions in criminal cases.' No official act of my life has been approached by me with a sense of responsibility so profound as is involved in consideration of this bill. It is a measure of the supremest importance, and in its consequences for good or ill it easily surpasses any other proposition that ever came before this commonwealth for legislative and executive determination. It has been argued in both branches of the Assembly with splendid force and ability, while its provisions have doubtless been eagerly discussed in the remotest hamlet of our State. With due allowance for the exaggerations that may be expected from those who warmly support and from those who with equal warmth antagonize the measure, I accord to all of them, without any reservation whatever, full credit for absolute sincerity, breadth of sympathy and a desire for tha public welfare, which of themselves render it a noteworthy and unique piece of proposed legislation. But these conditions only serve to make the responsibility of the executive more weighty, and I could have wished to be spared the test. Nevertheless, the recollection of my oath of office, the requirements of my duty as I understand it, and the conviction of my cwn best judgment and my conscience

unite in demanding of me that I withhold approval from this bill.

"If I know myself, I can sincerely say that I am anxious that the very best and wisest thing shall be done in respect to all matters that have vexed us so much in times past. And, knowing this whole peopie as I do, it is my firm conviction that whatever the present feeling may be, they will be sincerely grateful in the days to come if this measure is not written upon the statute books. The patience, loyalty and conservatism of our citizens are widely recognized that only by the passin, or such a bill as this can their reputation be injured. The broad-minded and intelligent everywhere accept the situation here as it exists and are content to let time complete the solution of the problem. Even party now here, which includes members of the bigoted and the meddlesome have to admit that, with rare exceptions, the con-

ouct and integrity of the people are above WOULD RECOIL ON THE PEOPLE. "In my opinion nothing can be clearer than that this bill, if passed, would be welcomed and employed as a most effective weapon against the very classes whose condition it is intended to ameliorate. Furthermore. I have reason to believe its enactment would be the signal for a general demand on the national Congress for a constitutional amendment directed against certain social conditions here, a demand which, under the present circumstances, would surely be complied with. While it may be urged that in every event the poor could be made to suffer, is it not an odious thought, repulsive to every good citizen of whatsoever creed or party, that the whole State should thus be put under a ban? Surely there is none so selfish and unpatriotic as to argue that this is preferable to the endurance of a few isolated instances

of prosecution-unbacked, as they are, by either respectable morals, support or sym-"All of us can readily recall the conditions of the past, as compared with those of to-day. In the shortest memory still remain incidents of that distressing period shortly before statehood during which so much sorrow and bitterness stalked through our community. Of still more recent date-no longer than two years ago, another outburst was threatened, and, to some extent, was manifested. But, as a termination of the first, came concession and amnesty, an evidence of good faith, and at length statehood, in which everyof insular affairs of the War Department | body rejoiced; and while as a result of the second, the sun of our prosperity was for a time obscured, the clouds at length have rolled away and Utah, united, hopeful and

vigorous, is marching bravely forward to the music of the Unio "I yield to no one in affection for these, my people, who from the highest motives, and because they believed it a divine com mand, entered into the relation of plural United States for the first eight months | as approved of the Almighty, and proud today, as I have ever been, of my heritage, it will be granted, I trust, that every stinct of my nature reaches out to shield my friends from harm and to protect them from unjust attack. Their cause is my cause, and when they are hurt I am hurt, for I am a part of them. But in that same heart which is filled with sympathy for them. I find also the solemn feeling that this bill holds out only a false hope of protection, and that in offering a phantom of relief to a few, it in reality invites a deluge "For these reasons, briefly and imper-

might be given at length, I am unable to "HEBER M. WELLS, Governor."

MARYLAND'S OUTRAGE.

fectly stated, and for many others which

Distranchisement Bill Passed by Senate and to Be Approved by House. ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 14.-The Demecratic majority in the Senate, after a nine-hour session, succeeded in passing the "disfranchisement" bill to-night by a vote of 14 to 11, a strictly party division. It

the Senate amendments. Coracial Education Forbidden.

now goes to the House for concurrence in

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 14 .- The signature of Governor McMillin to-day to the bill passed by the Legislature forbidding coracial education in Tennessee affects Maryville College, at Maryville, Tenn. The bill was the outgrowth of an agitation by the delegates on the pending questions the white students against the admission touching relations with the United States. of negroes. The institution has an endowment of \$500,000. Donations have been received from the Freedman's Aid Bureau of the United States government and some from individuals with the understanding that coracial education should exist there. A peculiar feature is that the negroes have for the most part advocated that the institution discontinue the admission of their race. A trustee announces that the constitutionality of the new law will probably be

No Prohibitory Amendment.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 14.-The House of

Representatives to-night refused to resub-

mit to the people of Maine the prohibitory His Life a Failure. HOUSTON, Tex., March 14.-W. H. Mob-

ley, son-in-law of Hon John H. Reagan,

phine. He sent a telegram to his wife in Serious disturbances by students oc- which he said: "Thirty-five to-day; a fallthe Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.

Another Library from Carnegie.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 14 .- Andrew Carnegie has offered the city of Charlotte \$20,000 with which to erect a library build-